

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,

BY THO. M. BRADFORD,
FOR

DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the *Law of the U. States*.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIL ST. A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY,

For one year in advance, \$1 or a note at the time
of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.

WEEKLY,

For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid at the end of 6 months? 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

ADVERTISING.

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$1; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longerones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

 THE LEXINGTON LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was Incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last, Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN NORTON,
WM. S. WILDER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Louisville,
WILLIAM MCGLAHAN, Richmond,
Hiram M. BLEDSOE, Paris.

THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McGlahan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.

Lex May 31, 1836.—26-50t

The Subscriber,

HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider, by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel, or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyances for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.

Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and have it sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.

JOHN CANDY.
N. B. For Cash only.
June 16, 1836.—30-1m

Fayette Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm wherein I now reside, containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lexington three miles, between the Cleveland Winchester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter. I suppose that any person who wishes to purchase, will come and view the premises, when they will find the improvements not excelled by any in the country.

GEO. W. MORTON.

June 20, 1836.—32-6w

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne, Port, Madeira, and Wines.

And the very best quality of COGNAC AND CHAMPAIGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, will dispose of at reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutchfield's stand.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17.—32-1f

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. GAINES, Esq., having purchased of Messrs. Iles and Wright, their stock of MERCHANTISE, all of which, with other articles in his line, will dispose of at reasonable terms, as possible in the store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the practice of his profession.

For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the new Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of his share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.

J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, June 22.—32-5t



JUST ARRIVED!!

Great and Important News
FROM VIRGINIA.

THIS day notice has been received of the Virginia Schemes to be drawn during the month of August, presenting a series of PRIZES never before offered, including

3 Capitals of \$30,000
1 do 24,000
As well as
4 do 20,000

in Grand Consolidated Lotteries, all to be drawn in August. Early notice is given that distant adventurers may be enabled to forward their orders in time, to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 prizes of One Thousand Dollars!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 10.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanics' Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
day, Aug. 6, 1836.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

\$8,000—\$1,000—\$3,000—\$2,000;
40 prizes of 1,000 dollars—50 prizes of
200 dollars—69 of 150 dollars—55 of
100 dollars &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Forster's Home.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS 5.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society, of Norfolk.

To be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday
August 13, 1836.

CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars!!

30,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—6,000
dollars—3,140 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500
dollars—2,000 dollars—50 of 1,000 dollars!
20 of 500 dollars—20 of 300 dollars!

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 170 dollars. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 33, for 1836.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug.
17, 1836.

SCHEME.

20,000 Dollars—

20,000 Dollars—5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars
—2,000 dollars—1,640 dollars—20 prizes of
1,000 dollars—20 prizes of 300—20 of
150 dollars—&c. &c.

Tickets only 5 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 65 dollars. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS.

15,000 dollars—6,000 dollars—5,000 dollars

4,000 dollars—10 of 1,000 dollars—15 of 600
dollars—20 of 500 dollars—20 of 400 dollars—
30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 5 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 Dollars.—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 5.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other
purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Aug.
27, 1836.

SCHEME!

30,000 DOLLARS

15,000 dollars—6,000 dollars—5,000 dollars

4,000 dollars—10 of 1,000 dollars—15 of 600
dollars—20 of 500 dollars—20 of 400 dollars—
30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 5 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 Dollars.—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS.

8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars

2,500 dollars—1,067 dollars—100 of 1,000
dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300 dollars—
84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

40

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North

ern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to re-

new a certificate of his share in said Bank, in the

name of the subscriber which has been lost or mis-

laid.

JOSEPH FICKLIN.

Lexington, June 17.—32-5t

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J. G. CHINN.

Lexington, June 22.—32-5t

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1836.

No. 45. Vol. 51

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Washington, July 1st, 1836. SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels new white field beans

5280 pounds good hard soap

2100 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st

June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:

120 barrels pork

210 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.

TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.

By the schooner Shenandoah, Capt. Moore, which left Velasco, Texas, on the 4th inst. we receive some more recent information from that country. The Mexican forces were about 120 miles distant from the Texian army, which was continually augmenting in numbers by the daily arrival of reinforcements. Between the 4th and 5th, it is believed there will be at least 800 additional troops more, which will have effected a junction with the main army.

The Texians are in fine spirits, the whole population turning out en masse, and every man pushing forward with alacrity, eager to engage with enemies who are vainly boasting that they will strew the earth with their rebellious foes. In consequence of a large amount of provisions, destined for the Mexican army, having been intercepted by some Texian troops, it is supposed that the Mexicans will suffer much from the want of necessary supplies. These provisions, thus intercepted, were the earnings of the Fanny Butler and Watchman, the vessels published a few days since, as being detained at Copano, where they were still in detention, when the Shenandoah sailed.

The Texian schooner Invincible, schooner Union, and schooner Camanche, which was discharging her cargo, were all at Velasco the 4th inst. Gen. Santa Anna was still in confinement at Columbus.

Upon the whole, the prospects of the Texians are any thing but discouraging, and the great zeal manifested by them in preparing to meet their numerous foes, augurs well for the result of the approaching conflict.

The Mexican forces, about 5000 strong, remain stationed at the Nueces under the command of Ganero. This probably is not the whole number of their army, but that portion only intended to act in advance of the main body. The Texians have by this time, probably, much upwards of 3000 men. We were apprehensive that upon the arrival of General Houston, some difficulty might grow out of the appointment of Lamar to the command of the army. It is believed, however, that there would be no unpleasant feelings occasioned, and that Lamar would yield up the command, should it be desired by Gen. Houston.

Archer, one of the commissioners from Texas, who with Messrs. Austin and Wharton have been through the United States during the last winter and spring, it is supposed will succeed president Burnett. These are some of the onsets from Texas.

Mr. Barts, or so called, died at Columbia before the sailing of the Shenandoah—whom it is believed is the Mr. Barton (he having assumed the name of Barts) who was the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and who absconded with a large amount of the funds of that institution. About 15,000 dollars was found in his possession after his death. It may be recollect that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Barton, who, it was believed, had sailed for Iavanaugh, and it is quite probable that he is the same individual, who, anxious to retrieve his lost reputation, and stile in some measure the gondings of an anxious mind, sought relief amidst a people agitated with the thrilling preparations for a severe combat.—*Commercial Bulletin.*



BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States passed at the Twenty-fourth Congress, First Session.

[PENCL, No. 61.]

AN ACT making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, viz:

For the amount stipulated to be paid for the lands ceded in the first article of the treaty with the Cherokees of the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, deducting the cost of the land to be provided for them west of the Mississippi, under the second article of said treaty, four million five hundred thousand dollars.

For extinguishing the title of certain half breeds to reservations, granted them in the treaty with the Osages, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, according to the fourth article of the aforesaid treaty with the Cherokees, fifteen thousand dollars.

For payment for the improvements on the missionary reservations at Union and Harmony, according to the same article of the said treaty with the Cherokees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For commutation of the permanent annuity of ten thousand dollars, according to the eleventh article of said treaty, two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of two commissioners, for two years, to examine claims, according to the seventeenth article of said treaty, at eight dollars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to a secretary for two years, at five dollars per day, according to the same article of said treaty, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an interpreter for two years, at two dollars and fifty cents per day according to the same article of said treaty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the advance of two years annuity on the fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be invested for the Cherokees according to the eighteenth article of said treaty, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the removal of the Cherokees and for spoliations, according to the third article of the supplementary treaty with the Cherokees, of the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, six hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the negotiation of the said treaty, and of the delegation, according to the fifth article of said supplemental treaty, thirty-seven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For surveying the land set apart by treaty stipulations for the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi river, seven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians, twenty-eighth March, and an article supplementary thereto, the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, viz:

For the annuity in specie, thirty thousand dollars.

For education, teachers, and expenses incidental thereto, five thousand dollars.

For missions, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, cattle, mechanic's tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper, ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and services of physicians three hundred dollars.

For provisions two thousand dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For one hundred barrels salt, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For goods and provisions to be delivered at Michilimackinac, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the payment of the just debts against the Indians, according to the fifth article of said treaty as ratified by the Senate, three hundred thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the sixth article of said treaty, viz:

For commutation in lieu of reservations to half breeds one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For taking a census of the Indian half breed population, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay and travelling expenses of a commissioner, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of clerk, and for stationary, postage, witnesses, messengers to collect Indians, and crows for them, subsistence for two thousand Indians for twenty days, fuel for them while on the island, and other incidental expenses attending the commission, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the seventh article of said treaty, viz:

For pay of two additional blacksmiths, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For two strikers, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For building a blacksmith shop on reservation north of Grand river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and tools for two shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one new set of blacksmith's tools for shop on reservation, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For two additional interpreters, six hundred dollars.

For building a dormitory at Mackinac, and for stoves and furniture, four thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

For the keeper of the dormitory, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and fifty cords of wood for the dormitory, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For two farmers, one thousand dollars.

For two assistant farmers, six hundred dollars.

For two mechanics, twelve hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the eighth article of said treaty, viz:

For the expenses of a delegation of twenty Indians, with an officer, three assistants, an interpreter, a guide with two assistants to explore the country, and for the purchase of horses, and other expenses incidental to the expedition, twelve thousand dollars.

For payment of such improvements as give additional value to the land ceded, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for the church on the

Cheboigan, nine hundred dollars.

For extinguishing the claim of certain half breeds, in lieu of reservations, according to the ninth article of said treaty, at eight dollars per day each, eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section at thirty-six dollars per acre, twenty-three thousand and forty dollars.

To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chimoqua, one section at ten dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To John A. Drew, one and three quarters sections at four dollars per acre, four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Edward Biddle, one section at three dollars per acre, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

To John Holiday, five sections at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, four thousand dollars.

To Eliza Cork, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holiday, one section each, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Augustin Hamelin, Jr., two sections at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To Wil m'Lousley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotter, and Henry A. Lenake, two sections each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, six thousand four hundred dollars.

To Luther Rice, Joseph Lestremois, Charles Butterfield, George Morris, Louis Moran, G. D. Williams, and Daniel Marcell, one section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, five thousand dollars.

To expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty at Washington, according to the twelfth article of the same, fifteen thousand four hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

To life annuity to two chiefs, provided for in the eleventh article of said treaty, one hundred and fifty dollars.

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LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY.....AUG.....11.....1836.

ELECTION RETURNS,
COMPLETE—FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
From the following Counties.

COUNTIES.	WILLIAMSON	WHEELER	WILSON	WILSON
Anderson,	438	170	422	165
Airair,	330	336	320	311
Bourbon,	399	737	436	706
Barren,	960	973	989	962
Boon,	478	645	463	601
Breckinridge,	61	674	102	614
Clark,	138	913	126	793
Campbell,	667	396	519	452
Estill,	331	455	329	379
Fayette,	502	1011	510	1014
Franklin,	548	407	547	437
Fleming,	526	881	479	871
Garrard,	283	707	307	694
Grants,	212	186	231	194
Gresham,	263	265	233	203
Gree,	626	413	730	293
Hancock,	44	64	45	66
Hardin,	255	505	410	830
Hart,	334	239	366	229
Harrison,	686	438	668	449
Jefferson,	484	561	514	480
Louisville City,	605	1260	605	996
Knox,	63	467	105	410
Laurel,	105	216	200	251
Logan,	256	935	359	875
Mason,	386	924	360	905
Monroe,	238	193	363	138
Montgomery,	374	559	394	491
Majon,	535	373	684	448
Mercer,	921	734	922	717
Madison,	397	1011	431	871
Nelson,	218	786	218	819
Nicholas,	615	509	611	500
Owen,	443	263	483	192
Rockcastle,	82	378	82	377
Simpson,	289	300	330	275
Spencer,	198	359	215	361
Scott,	874	487	832	459
Union,	269	193	285	169
Warren,	352	702	317	641
Woodford,	377	675	390	626
Whitley,	49	355	42	372

The elections in Louisiana have terminated favorably to the Van Buren and Johnson party. They will have a majority of eight in the legislature; consequently, Mr. Senator Porter may prepare to walk the chalk.

In Indiana, the elections as far as heard from appear to be going well. At Vincennes, the former residence of the hero of Tippecanoe, as governor, his partisans were clearly beaten.

In Missouri, having but few accounts, except from the aristocratic incorporations, Ashley, the whig seems to be carrying the day for governor; yet we have but little fear for our old democratic friend, Boggs, a native of Lexington.

We have given the full returns from all the counties in our own state, which we have received, [among whom Jessamine, our next door neighbour, is not one.] Admitting that Wise should receive the same majorities in the counties to be heard from, that Breathitt received in 1832, and he is decidedly elected. We have but little hope for Flourney.

A few weeks will give the termination of so many important elections, that who may rule read.

C. OF THE INTELLIGENCER, AND HIS PROPS.—Our neighbor C. of the Intelligencer, bragged without consulting his hand. His proofs of falsehood against the Gazette, are before the public, and by the verdict of that jury will here abide, "cut where it may." And as Mr. C. does not wish a controversy, we drop the subject, with only this advice to our good natured neighbour that when he promises proof, he should have good *affidavit* men.

Gen. Jackson has arrived at the Hermitage, with improved health—and very promptly issued an order disbanding the Tennessee Volunteers for Camp Sabine. We have not seen the order, but understand that it is quite severe upon Gen. Gaines—and a report is prevalent that the General will be permitted to have a furlough. It is highly probable the Kentucky troops will also be disbanded.

We recommend to the serious consideration of each individual volunteer, the advice of an "Old Soldier," in this paper we know the source from whence it emanated, and regret that all the volunteers are not equally informed, as we are sure such knowledge would give additional weight and respect to the advice.

MRS. DUFF'S BENEFIT.—Mrs. D. takes a Benefit to-night. We need remind our citizens of the near skin she is to Mrs. A. Drake, as an actress of the first class, and the pieces selected for the evening, to insure an overflowing house.

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MOUNTED GUNMEN.

To enable the United States Assistant Quarter Master to make the necessary preparations and arrangements to provision and transport the Regiment of Volunteers under my command, destined to Camp Sabine, the Rendezvous is postponed from the 17th to the 22d inst. at LOUISVILLE.—Captains of Companies will report themselves accordingly.

LESLIE COMBS,
Com. K. V. M. G.

August 8, 1836.

THE THEATRE.

On Monday evening I visited the Theatre again. It was for "the Benefit" of that busy and worthy little actor, Mr. Franklin. Although the weather of the evening was extremely unpleasant, I was much gratified at the testimonial given this gentleman of his talents, by such crowded seats of respectability. I was pleased too, to see him so joyous—happy as "Old King Cole" himself, and his "fiddlers three." That fortunate being, and that cunning leor, touched off with "an hit of the brogue," told what propensity forbade the tongue of an honest soul to utter—I thank you, friends. The selections for the evening, Mazeppa and The Rover evinced the gentleman's disposition to amuse his friends; and to take him "all and all," (he'd about make a breeches pocket full.)

"What nice hand,
With twenty years apprenticeship to boot,
Will make us such another?"

HINTS TO A YOUNG VOLUNTEER,

BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

You are about to enter for a short time, on military service. There are many things necessary to be known and practiced, besides evolution, which you can learn more cheaply from others than your own experience. A few of these will suggest.

First of your clothing. Although you are going to a southern climate, yet much of your clothing should be of woolen; your socks always. Cotton or flax socks chafe the feet, woolen do not—let your shoes or boots have thick strong soles, because they are easier on a march and last longer. Dont encumber yourself with more clothing than is necessary.

Second, of your horse. Procure a good substantial saddle, with a soft pad, and a good saddle blanket attached securely to it, but removable for the purpose of washing, drying, or heating. At nine times the blanket to remain fastened to the saddle. If you lose or mislay your saddle blanket, you *inevitably injure your horse's back*. You cannot easily cure such a sore on a march in warm weather. *Prevent it by timely caution.* After a few days march, however fatigued you may be yourself, never fail to turn down your horse's well. Upon his endurance of fatigue, depends your own safety, comfort, and efficiency. Wash his eyes, mouth, nostrils, legs, &c., whenever you have an opportunity. Never push him hard up hill, if you can avoid it. Have a halter of leather or rope, to be tied round his neck, carry with you at least two spare horse shoes and sixty horseshoe nails.

Third, of your food. Never allow your hunger to force you to eat uncooked food. Wait patiently until the soup is fully boiled, the meat roasted, the bread baked, and thereby escape dysentery. One attack of that disease will make you patient ever after. Learn to be so without so severe a teacher. Bear temperate in the quantity of your food from choice, even in the midst of plenty; you may find many opportunities of being so from necessity. Drink no ardent spirits, if you wish to be efficient, spirited soldiers. Believe me you will have mournful proof of this suggestion if you neglect it.

Fourth, of your habits. Be as cleanly in your person and clothing, as circumstances will allow. Health and comfort both require this. Learn now to wash your own clothes; consult your washerwoman as well as your cook. Learn to take bread in the ashes—you will think it a first-rate article in camp, when you are so lucky as to draw your flour rations. Never expend your strength or health unnecessarily—take care of both.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
NO. V.

In the present number we propose to resume our quotations from Medical writers from which we were almost imperceptibly drawn by the considerations contained in the fourth. Doctor Hamilton is the first to be introduced to our readers, and we wish to be informed whether his testimony will be considered valid by the opposers of the Botanic or Steam Practice.

Hamilton. "When the effects of mercury upon the human body are accurately investigated and duly considered, it cannot fail to appear that infinite injury must accrue from the use of it in many instances. Even the simplest and mildest forms of that mineral exerts most extensive influence over the human frame; and many of its chemical preparations are so deleterious that in the *smallest doses they destroy life.*"

"These effects of mercury are expressly mentioned or virtually admitted by every author ancient or modern, who has directed its use; and it must appear very extraordinary that their full influence should have been hitherto misunderstood, or at least, not sufficiently regarded."

"There is reason to believe that the inflammatory diathesis induced by mercury may continue for a very considerable time after the mercury has been laid aside, and without any manifest signs.

When individuals in this state are subjected to accidental exposure to cold, or indulge in irregularity of living, a violent and anomalous indisposition takes place which is apt to terminate fatally, or to occasion a broken state of health."

A gentleman arrived at N. Orleans direct from Galveston Island, informs the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser that the Texan army, under Gen. Rusk were encamped at Cox's Point, 2500 strong, and the Mexicans, to the number of 10,000, were making rapid strides towards them, being within a days march when he left.—ib.

It appears that the experiment looking to the establishment of a line of telegraphs for the rapid communication of intelligence, is to be made by the proprietors of the New York Express. In that paper it is said—

About two months since, Mr. Hudson, one of the proprietors of the Express, sent to Europe for both the English and French Telegraphic systems, with a determination to make an experiment between New York and Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles.

The time which he thinks it will occupy in conveying News, will be at the rate of *ten miles a minute*. The distance from Washington to Boston, 436 miles, can easily be accomplished in *forty-five minutes*. We are in daily expectation of information, accompanied with books, explanations, &c., relative to the most approved telegraphs now used abroad.—ib.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet Columbia, at Norfolk from Charleston, we have southern papers several days in advance of the mail. The Charleston papers are to Friday, the 29th, and the New Orleans to the 18th July, both inclusive.

There has been another fight with the Seminole Indians at Micanopy, the particulars of which are thus related in the St. Augusine Herald of the 23d July:

From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the Commander in Chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 13th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post received by the commanding officer here on the 21st states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the action lasted more than an hour, twelve men were badly wounded—many horses killed. Capt.

Ashby of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, severely wounded through the neck; and Assistant Surgeon Weightman badly wounded through the thigh. On hearing the firing, all the disposable force within the work, at Micanopy moved out to the support of the escort. Other results on the loss of the enemy are not stated. There were 150 sick at the two posts, and many of those reported "for duty," were in a feeble and debilitated state.

Letters from Key West are to the 21st July. It was reported that there was a large party of Indians at Cape Florida.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. July 20.—Fifteen hundred Tennessee mounted men arrived here on Saturday last and are now encamped upon the borders of our town. We understand that Yoholo and Jim Bay the two friendly chiefs who rendered such important service in the Creek war, are becoming dissatisfied with the whites and with Gen. Jesup particularly. It is said they petitioned Jesup for leave to keep their relatives, who were hostile prisoners, with them, and that they might not be carried westward, with the other hostiles, nor be sent to Georgia for trial. This request Jesup refused, which is said to have rendered Yoholo and Jim Bay very much dissatisfied. In consequence of it General Jesup intends keeping a large force in the nation until the result of the Chiefs' resentment is more fully ascertained.—See our *arena* for details.

THE PLURIBUS UNUM

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

AND
GYMNASIUM

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Mess. MILLER, YALE, & SANDS.

THE Proprietors respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit their GRAND COLLECTION OF LIVING ANIMALS, and the PERFORMANCES OF THEIR EQUESTRIAN COMPANY, on Upper street, adjoining Mr. McCracken's Hotel, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of August, FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.—

See our *arena* for details.

THE SABINE PASSED.

The New Orleans American of the 16th July says: "Mr. Parker, who came passenger in the steamer Chockaw, from Natchitoches, states that Gen. Gaines had crossed the Sabine with the U. States troops, and had marched as far as Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had fixed his head quarters.

The New Orleans paper state that by a later steamboat arrival from Natchitoches, the information of the crossing of the Sabine by Gen. Gaines is confirmed. The Bulletin says—"As well as can be judged by the reports received, it seems he had been engaged for several days in forwarding provisions and military stores previous to passing the river, after which he marched directly on to Nacogdoches, having previously called out the troops in garrison in Fort Towson and Gibson, with directions to join him in as short a time as possible."

This discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment, exhibits in plain and striking colors, the true character of the leaders of the whig party. To day they cry aloud for reform—to-morrow the reform asked for is made—on the day following, those who sought the reform denounce it, and willfully and condemn those who effected it.

This is whiggery and its consistency—these are the *leather spectacles* which they throw over the eyes of their misguided followers.

If the honest whigs—those who are so in their nature—are still disposed to confide in either the sincerity or the veracity of their leaders—in men who neither blush nor hesitate to make the broadest and boldest assertions, however groundless—in men who trifle with their friendship, and chuckle over their unsuspecting dues—if the whigs are determined to commit their destinies to the keeping of such men, we can only say let them do so—the time must come when the *gall'd jade will wince.*"

For the following late and important intelligence from Mexico, we are indebted to a friend, who loaned us the New-Orleans Bulletin of the 25th. There is a report that the way Bill from Louisville to Sholbyville stated, that Santa Anna had been tried and shot on the 17th July.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The brig Carroll arrived this morning in eight days from Tampico, brings late Mexican letters, from which it appears that a revolution was inevitable, as will be seen from an extract below, furnished us by a highly respectable commercial house of this city.

The Warren and Grampus had arrived at Tampico.

The Mexican Government had sent an apology to our Government for the insult offered our flag, in the case of the Jefferson. Gomez, the commandant of the port, had, in consequence, been removed.

All was quiet at Tampico; no troops had been raised there, nor was it expected there would.

The schr. Cora for this port was to sail about the 20th inst., with \$200,000 in specie.

The Carroll sailed in company with the brig Zealand, for this port.

The French brig Gustava, of and from Bordeaux; schr. Creole, Captain Schneider; schr. Atlanta, both hence; and two others unknown, had been lost on the 20th.

Cargoes and crews saved.

Courier of Saturday.

"CITY OF MEXICO, June 29th, 1837.

"Congress is still in session—the treaty between Santa Anna and General

TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—From his long experience, having made the principles of the TONSONIAN art his study, and perfect in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit *phenomenally* the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior article), Maggot Fish and Geese, Soaps, finest quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purse, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top Pictures (assorted colours), fine Razors and Strips, Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets, &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backs, gammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Cavidish Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil, and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair,—and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives us infinite satisfaction to those who submit their seal of thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dullness of the world, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, healthful, and luxurious Mediterranean Baths,

which gave general satisfaction last year, but which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to admit visitors cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a.m., to 10 p.m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-tf

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barber, and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 19 to 15 and 18 years, who can well recommended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.

The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertisement already in their papers.

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT, HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good Out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.

W. T. MILES.

May 12, 1836.—26-tf

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.

April 23, 1836.—15-tf—Dayton Daily Herald.

DAILY STAGE FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the route at Brenans every day at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surprised any where, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, it is the only assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive the patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.

Lexington July 5, 1836.—3-m

The Observer will insert 3-m and charge P&G.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, Hiram Shaw, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-tf

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sat. April
Ter, 1836.

JAMES SHELD, Complainant
against

WILLIAM PAICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his council and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs of Merriman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife, John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E. Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price, John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his wife, Joseph Hughes and Mary, his wife, — Stephens and Polkney, his wife, David Dale and Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer Clark and Betsy, his wife, William Homes and Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dead.

Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American Kirkley and Milton Kirkley, William L. Martin and wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth and having failed to answer the Complainant's bill, it is therefore ordered that unless they said absent Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and answer the Complainant's bill, that same shall be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this State, for two calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk jec
19-9t By John FLICKER, d.c.

WAY CAR.



A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.

June 16—30-tf

FRESH FLOUR

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st. Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt, No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st. Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine do. do. 300 Madara, No. 1.

for sale by R. LONG, Mill-st. Lex. July 4, 1836—36-3m.

SINGLE LEVER

STRAW CUTTER.

A simple and very valuable Machine.

THE undersigned having obtained letters patent for an improvement on the Single Lever Straw Cutter, informs the public generally, that he has on hand a small lot of this highly improved Machine, which he offers for sale at his shop, near the Old Steam Mill. A supply will also be kept in Louisville, at the commission store of Messrs. Barber and Clark, who have already sold several of the machines for him. The undersigned is also prepared to sell individuals, County or State Rights in any part of the Union. The Machine has been tested by various competent judges, who prefer it for its durability and cheapness. Compared with others, it is deemed the best, as it can be worked by a small boy, and is simple and easily kept in order. He hopes his friends and farmers generally will give him a call, examine the machine minutely, and satisfy themselves with regard to the value and importance of the improvement. He refers below to gentlemen who have tested the machine and have it now in use.

JAMES M. WOOFFOLK, Patentee, Oldham county, Ky.

REFERENCES: Gibson Taylor, Isaac Phillips, Amasa Thompson, Seth Carington, Lewis Blakenore, Burrell Black, Abraham Smith, Francis Wells, James Mount, John Calender, John Fobble, Dr. Wm Campbell, Jaques Calloway, Andrew Shrader, Wm Eddy, Oldham county.

A model of the above machine can be seen at Mr. John Hampton's stable, nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel.

Letters addressed to the Patentee at the Westport Post Office, Oldham county, Ky., will be punctually attended to.

Lexington, July 25, 1836—40-3t

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 1st inst., between Winger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the other Bank of Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelope as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brad, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE,
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 10-11-tf

Emporium of Fashion.

Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing Establishment.

T. RANKIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a full and complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING

OF the latest fashions, together with an extensive variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's ready made CLOTHES, of cloth and summer wear, with every description of Fancy Articles in his line, rather superior to any thing offered in this market. They were bought in the East with great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the same material. The clothes were manufactured expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in the height of the fashion, and in the best manner

SHIRTS.

Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain

and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-

lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.

Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears,

Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's

Shears.

STOCKS, &c.

A new style of Stocks and Silk Bo-

soms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.

Super Silk Frocks and Pants for

Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.

Super Bombazine Dress and Frock

Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing

of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND

VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order, in the most

ashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage

here-to-fore received, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

Lexington, April 20, 1836—17-tf

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in

Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situ-

ated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable

stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose

mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, com-

manding a fine harbor. The above tract was se-

lected for the proprietor by persons familiar with

every league in the Colony—it is the finest

that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex. Aug 27, 1836—35-1f

N. S.

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors being of late very industriously circulated, designed and started to prejudge the moral character of the Sisters of Charity, who conduct St. Catherine's Female Academy in this city, and of the Rev. Edward McMahon, who is now absent from the city, calculated to injure their school, if credit is given to those rumors, and have found that they have no basis in truth or probability; and consequently must be the result of envy, malice, or even wickedness.

Having female relatives and others under my guardianship, who are daily inmates of that institution, and will continue, and whose reputation is clearer to me than their lives or mine, and knowing the heavenly and practical virtues of the Sisters of Charity, and the extraordinary purity of conduct and moral worth of the Rev. E. McMahon, I feel justified, upon my own personal responsibility, and without the suggestion of any human being, to state, that if any decent individual will make a charge of immoral conduct, in any definite form, against the said Sisters of Charity, or either of them, or against the said Rev. E. McMahon, I will and do pronounce such individual a wicked calumniator of innocence; and I will admit those words to be strictly actionable, as much so, and as injurious, as it were to charge an individual with being a cold-blooded assassin, or guilty of any other felony, and I will hazard all that I am worth, or ever expect to be, to purchase for my residence on the premises.

LEXINGTON, May 19, 1836—22-1f

L. C. D. GATEWOOD.